REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,964.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	0

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertion	„ 0 2½ As.

une, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, si ould be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.			September 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Madras	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Narakal	23	„ Visagapatam	7
„ Alleppy	26	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Colombo	29	„ False Point	9
„ Galle	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11
„ Negapatam	Sept. 2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exception at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.			September 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSHEH	7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Gundur	24	„ Fao	7
„ Muscat	26	„ Bushire	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bahrein	9
„ Linga	29	„ Linga	13
„ Bushire Sept.	1	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Koweit	1	„ Muscat	17
„ Fao	3	„ Gundur	19
„ Mahomerah	3	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSHEH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

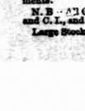
The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Naile , will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE POSITIVELY THIS AFTERNOON.)



THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c , and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Log-Books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bom., 1st January 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE
GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.
FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided follows :—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starter's.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Carreney Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Gelosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N.B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 14th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,731 Tons, and 600 H.P., Captain C. A. White, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 24th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1 900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain Chas. Anderson, R.N.R. will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 21st August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 13—

A quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Madapollams, Jacconets, Scarfs, Dhotees, Chints, white superior Long Cloth &c.

Also valuable carved furniture the property of a Gentleman proceeding up country, the same comprising Blackwood carved circular dining table, pier dressing and washand tables, chefforniers, conversation reclining and sofa couches, drawing room arm and without arm chairs, horned hatstand, foot stools, American easy chairs, single and double screens, meat safe, water filter, ice box, chest of drawers, clothes and gown press, comphorwood trunks, English carpet, looking glasses, pictures in gilt and maple frames, china wattings, also set of star cut and wine leaf pattern glassware, handsome white blue and green bordered dinner, breakfast and dessert sets, cheese stands, plated candle sticks, reading lamps, clocks and time pieces.

2	Cases of children's toys.
15	„ of size 4 to 9 in set.
3	„ Lavender and Eau-de Cologne.
2	„ Brown windsor soap.
2	„ Thana made washing and bathing towels.
2	„ 1 and 2 lb. tins of biscuits by John Moir & Co.
1	„ barley sugar by Crosse and Blackwell.
100	dozen Bombay bottled portwine.
100	„ „ Pale sherry.
100	helmets. „ „

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, early next month. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-8
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Arian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 12th Aug. 1874

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE CITY BANK.
LONDON, ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1835.

HEAD OFFICE—(Corner of Finch Lane), Threadneedle Street AND FIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000 0 0
(60,000 Shares of £20 each.)	
PAID-UP CAPITAL	600,000 0 0
RESERVE FUND	170,000 0 0

Directors :

John Jones, Esq., Chairman.

Henry Vigurs East, Esq.	Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq.	William Simpson, Esq.
Robert Lloyd, Esq.,	Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Wm. McArthur, Esq., M.P.	James E. Vanner, Esq.
Joaquin de Mancha, Esq.	George Young, Esq.

Manager :—Alfred George Kennedy.
Secretary :—C. J. Worth.

ACCOUNTS opened with approved Indian and other Foreign Firms or Banks, at such moderate rates of Commission as shall be considered consistent with sound mutual advantage. The Interest upon such accounts is calculated at current rates on daily balances, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

Demand Cheques and Exchange honoured against approved previous or simultaneous Remittances. Credits opened against First-class Securities negotiable in London. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are issued, as also Letters of Credit upon any leading Commercial City, and every description of general Banking Business transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

London, 21st July 1874.

UMBALLA ENGLISH St. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.
„ 2. „ „ „ „ „ 1, 2 3

Close at noon (gun-fire.) 16th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be ma'e

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.
Full particulars on Thursday.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,
THE MOST VALUABLE OF INDIAN TONICS.

For this and their splendid collection of Vegetable Principles, Elementary Substances, Med cine Chests, &c., the Undersigned have been awarded

A FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDAL,
BY THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LATE Dr. BHAU DAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Fund will be received at the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 200 per Share (equal to 16 per cent, on the paid-up Capital) declared for the half year ending 30th June 1874, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at our Office, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August 1874. Agents.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY OF BOMBAY will be held at the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in room of the Honorable NARAYEN VASUDEO, deceased, and also for the consideration of the Notice given by Mr. MARTIN WOOD, at the Meeting held on the 20th July last.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Fort Police Court, 12th August 1874.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Fourth Sessions of 1874 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of Sept. next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 12th day of August 1874, and in the thirty-eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

G. TAYLOR,
Sheriff.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A sound and trustworthy Wine for general table use. It will bear favourable comparison with many fair after-dinner Clarets.

Per Dozen, Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

The use of this Essence with Household Claret, while it reduces expenditure on Beverages to the minimum, affords a Claret Cup which, in delicacy and wholesomeness, cannot be surpassed.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a small BUNGALOW with Compound, not su rounded by Houses Rent about Rs. 25 Colaba or Byculla preferred. Reply to "A.B.," care of this Paper.

NOTICES.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trials of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 291, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPE WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay :—TREACHER & Co.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 12 persons...complete from £280 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
53 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 5 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed especially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 m les an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

"THE TERAI HAT."
A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Specially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW. Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces Lieut.-Col. THOS. RAUGH, Almorah, N.W. Provinces. Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded, retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Committee of the BOMBAY CLUB will be glad to receive TENDERS of a BUILDING to be RENTED, suitable for a Club House, in or near the Fort, either for early occupation or to be built on an approved site.

C. L. WEBER,
Bombay Club, 3rd August 1874. Honorary Secretary.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—INSURANCES effected by the Undersigned AGENTS Bombay.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

M H O W.

GREAT ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH CASH.
For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.
WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.
Full particulars on Saturdays.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0 0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Liquidator will, in pursuance of the 158th Section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, submit an account showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of; and also for the purposes mentioned in the 171st Section of the said Act and Extraordinary Resolutions will be submitted to approve and adopt the same or otherwise in relation thereto or in relation to any matter arising thereout.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1874.

ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, Liquidator.
Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting held This Day, viz.:—

1st. "That Two Shares be substituted for Five Shares as the number requisite to qualify a shareholder for the Office of Director, and that Clause 55 of the Articles of Association be amended accordingly."

2nd. "That the Directors be empowered, when and as they may deem it advisable, to remove a portion of the Gins and one or more Presses from the Company's Establishments at Broach and Palej to some of the neighbouring districts."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

GRAPHINE:
OR
PORTABLE "PAPER" INK,
Violet Colour.
Price per Packet, 8 Annas.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

DOUBLE-BARREL MUZZLE LOADING GUN, by A Henry. Pistol Grip No. 12 bore, with richly chased and ornamented stock, reduced to ..... Rs. 600
DOUBLE-BARREL B. L., C. F. GUNS, by Lancaster, No. 12 bore 550
DOUBLE-BARREL B. L., C. F. RIFLE, WITH PISTOL GRIP, by ditto, No. 12 750
SALVOR OR ROOK RIFLES, Trantor's patent, B. L., C. F. No. 380, engraved, with self-acting extractor 75
Ditto ditto plain, to take shot or ball cartridge 65
AMMUNITION for ditto, Ball Cartridges 380 long, per 100, Rs. 6, Shot Cartridges Rs. 5-8.

REVOLVERS.

WEBLEY'S CONSTABULARY, B. L., C. F., CALIBRE 442 ..... Rs. 50
Ditto ditto in screwed oak cases with Implements ... 60
TRANTER'S B. L., C. F. REVOLVER 50
COLT'S NEW PATENT 4 CHAMBER B. L. POCKET REVOLVER, in Case Complete 65
COLT'S PATENT DERRINGER PISTOL, Breach loading, Calibre 410 25

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Established 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial ..... £ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped 6 6
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. 12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes 21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 18 18
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 27 6
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

SOUNDY, & Co.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
LINCOLN JEFFRIES & Co.'s
Celebrated Sporting Guns and Rifles, and Patent Side Motion Gun.
Also GUNS and RIFLES, by
LEFAUCHEUX OF PARIS,
PIN or CENTRAL FIRE BREECH LOADERS, BOOK or SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS, MARTINI HENRY RIFLES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JUST ARRIVED, per s.s. ARABIA, a fresh SUPPLY of Best Dry CHAMPAGNE, GIBRALTAR'S SHERRY, STANDARD OLD TOM, L. L. WHISKY, and GUINESS'S STOUT.—Apply to

Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
38, Meadow S reet.

VIENNA BEER, JUST ARRIVED, in prime condition, in cases of 4 dozen Quarts. Orders registered for regular supplies. Apply to the Godown keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

VAUGHAN JONES' "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY
AND
ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climates.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule.

The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at 5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

ONE HUNDRED REQUISITES

(OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE AND AT MODERATE COST),
Can be obtained from

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 AND 24, APO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH AUGUST, 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats quiet but steady, spot prices unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 18,000 bales, of which, however, only 3,500 bales are Surats, an unduly small proportion, and showing that the demand at the moment runs on the longer staples. This morning's market opened steady, probable sales 12,000; imports 12,000; Mid Uplands in New York being still quoted at 17 cents per lb. "To arrive" Fair Dhollera, June shipment, via Cape, is quoted at 5¼d., a comparatively high rate, looking to values of ready cotton, but in all probability this is owing to purchases against "bear" sales, to-morrow being the last date for declaring against June shipment.

The London General Produce Markets are quiet and Coffee has declined 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.

A further payment of £220,000 into the Bank of England is reported in yesterday's message, and Reuter confirms the quotation of 3½ per cent. discount in the open market, advised in private messages of the previous day. Consols this morning open at 92⅝; French Rentes have advanced to 99½; Bar Silver is still quoted at 57½d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been steady to-day with perhaps more disposition on the part of the Banks to sell than buy. Bank Bills on demand have been sold at 1s. 9 15/16d., but 6 months' sight remain at 1s. 10 5/16d. Credits we quote at 1s. 10¼d. for 3 months, and 1s. 10 7/16d. 6 months; and Documents 1s. 10 5/16d. and 1s. 10¼d. per rupee, respectively. On Calcutta a fair extent of business has been done in demand paper at par. In 60 days' sight we do not hear of any transactions. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues quiet at two annas all round.

The SHARE MARKET is firm and rather dearer for Spinning and Land shares. Bank of Bombays are a shade higher, and there is also some enquiry for Mofussil Press Co 's shares.

COTTON is unchanged in value. Dealers have been asking rather higher prices, but buyers do not advance their offers, present quotations being already slightly over Liverpool currencies.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at £2 for steamers and £2 11-3 by sailing ships.

PIECE GOODS continue firm at yesterday's rates. A fair enquiry exists in the bazaar, especially for local makes, of which a comparatively large quantity has been sold in the past few days.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
12,000	1,000	all	12pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	8 p. ct	Do of Bombay New	812½
10,000	500	250	8 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	527½
9,350	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	315
41,000	281½	all	12pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 xd.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
14,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,550
200	2 000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	90 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co	560
250	3,000	550	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
150	12,000	11,000	10 pc.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
100	2,500	all	..	Assam Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,800
200	2,000	all	200pc.	Bombay Press Co	1,210
200	500	all	50 p.a	Do New	300
250	1,000	1,000	65 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	450 xd
100	1,500	all	...	Carwar Company	700
800	1,250	all	80	Colaba Press Co	4,300
200	9,000	all	250pc.	East India Press Co	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 pc	Fort Press Co	4,200
3 0	2,000	2,000	75 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	200
3 0	5 0	all	100 pc	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,667	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	450
200	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	505
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
2 0	1,000	all	...	Saugoon's Press Co	1,400
200	850	750	135 pc	Scinde Press Co	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 55	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	850	all	102 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
430	1,000	all	80 pc*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,100

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spioning	1,150
100	2,500	all	175p.a	Alliance Spinning	3,100
8 8	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2 200
2 0	1,000	all	70 p.a	Bombay United	1,600
4,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	200
200	1,000	500	..	Colaba Spinning	1,040
2,500	2,000	all	50p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,800
1,000	1,25	all	* ..	Fleming S. W. Co	1,425
1,500	1,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	1,450
750	1,000	all	6*p.a	Jeewraj Balloo Mills	1,485
500	1,000	1,000	..	Khandesh Spinning	1,350
300	1,250	1,000	..	Madras Spinning	1,150
350	1,000	550	..	Madras U. Spioning	1,225
1,500	1,000	all	100p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,400
900	1,000	11	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,060
900	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	4,000xd.
600	1,250	250	..	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
400	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	10p.a	Do. do. 1/4 share	10

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000	5,000	all	Rs. 6*	Colaba Land Co	1,350 xd
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	140
750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,265
6,0 0	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	19	3 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	19	17 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13	10 2	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£100	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,126
.....	£10	19	7 1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,515
1,000	50	all	4½ pc	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	..	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	125
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	1½ pa.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	20
...	500	all	45 pc.	Treacher & Co	300
	250	all	40 pc	Virgna Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
.....	95	191	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Clanranald	Erskine	New York.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hydaspes, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Burmah, to Kurrachee.
Schooner Mabi, to Cochin and Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
9	Acadia	Towler	Mauritius, July 7.
	Punjab	Renaut	London, April 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
9	Himalaya (s)	.....	.....
	Daphne	.....	.....
	Eleanor	.....	.....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
11	Roderick Hay	Gopaulpore.

DAILY IMPORTS—13TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ithuriel, s., 25 cases copper sheets traziers, Dayal Ruttonsey; 99 bundles shovels, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.
Elgin, s., 29 cases slates, Bhicoo Sachoo & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Grebham, s. 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
British Statesman, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 1 hogshead brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian More, 38 bales jute ends and 6 bales wool, Ramjee Ludha.
Palestine, s., 34 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 60 bales hemp, Dayal Poonja; 270 bundles myrabollams, Relli Brothers; 25 bales wool, Dhurumsey Purshotum; 102 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchand; 28 bales cotton, Ooverjia Khetsee; 30 bales cotton, Soocurched Mooljee; 8 bales cotton, Hajee Hassam, Hajee Mitha; 90 bales cotton, Dayal Jairaz: 126 bales cotton, Mooljee Lladhur; 100 bales cotton, Shivram Tribhowandass; 43 bales cotton, Khimjee Hurridass; 11 bales cotton, Valubdass Manchund; 51 bales cotton, Mackinlay Simpson & Co; 38 bales cotton, Nothoobhoy Soorchund; 37 bales wool, Sagermal Sardarmul; 22 bales wool, and 10 bales wool waste, Pursotum Kesowjee.
Strathclyde, 8 bales cotton, Morarjee Hurridass & Co; 55 bales cotton, Ansur Valjee; 50 bales cotton, Samaldass Chimandass; 4 bales cotton, Jaitha Voria; 30 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee & Co.
Peshawur, s, 60 bales cotton, Bhicajee Shamjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar, s, 30 bags myrabollams, Relli Brothers; 78 bundles horns and 1 case peacock feathers; Rahmoobhoy Mahomed; 47 packages gall, Hajee Ebram Fucker Mahomed; 40 bags hides, G. Sigg & Co; 11 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Nuthoo; 15 bales hides and skins, Sucksor Futtabhoy; 18 bales hides and skins, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 7 pieces ivory, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 362 pieces ivory, Dawjeebhoy Gulamhoosun's sons & Co; 163 pieces ivory, Moolljeebhoy Gangjee; 353 pieces ivory, Juiraz Peerbhoy; 47 bundles ivory; Shuriff Durvesh; 3 bundles ivory, Abdoolrehman Woosman; 294 pieces ivory, Nuthoomul Moolchund; 26 cases benjamin, Curseondas Nensey; 1 box gold coins valued at rupees 67,000, the C. M. Bank of I. L. & China.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes, s, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 10.

Russell, Major General, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 11.

Duff, Surgeon Major, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kirkee.

AUGUST 13.

Cracroft, Major, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, on furlough, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 13.

Twentyman, Major, Madras Brigade Major S. D., to join, to Trichinopoly.
Candy, Sub-Lieutenant, 19th Regiment, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Coker, Lieutenant, Bengal F/11th Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 12th August 1874.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—
19th Regiment N I—Maj A T Reid, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer vice Maj Heathcote proceeding on furlough, and during such time as Lieut Col Bannerman may officiate as 2nd in Comd 4th N I, or until further orders.

The following officers are placed on general duty:—
Lieut Col P J F Henslow, Infantry, at Bombay.
Maj B Rimington, S C, at Poona.
Surgeon A H Hughes, M D, is placed on general, duty Bombay, with effect from the 28th ultimo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery—Vety Surgn W D Rogerson (9th Brigade) to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
68th Foot—Lieut H J Tollemache, in extension, to remain in England, from 9th Aug 1874 to 8th February 1875, on private affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

In G O No 521, dated 8th Aug 1874, for "Lieut J J F Cumming R A, Bengal Army," read "Lieut J J F Cumming, R A, Madras Army.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and nine days, from date of departure in Oct next: Capt M D V T Grant, S C, 4r Mr, 24th N I.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Capt George Graham Howe Fulton, S C, 4th Aug 1874.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure.
Surgn-Maj J Y Smith, M D, Examiner of Medical Accounts.
Hony Surgn B Burn, of the Indian Medical Dept, is granted an invalid pension of Rs 175 per mensem in India.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.
Capt T Glancy, R E, 4r Mr and Supt Field and Park Train, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate:—
Conductor W Rust, of the Comst Dept.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice Kemball, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, having resumed charge of his duties on 3 th July 1874, the unexpired portion of the furlough for twelve months and subs quently extended to fifteen months by H M's Principal Secy of State for India, is cancelled.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J B Peile, C S, will, on his return from furlough, assume offic a as Political Agent in Kattywar.

Mr C Le s, Marshal of the Common Jail, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days from the 5th instant.

Mr W R Hamilton to be City Magst of Poona, vice Mr Richardson, transferred.

Mr Hamilton is appointed to be a Mag of the first class.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W R Hamilton to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

Surgn E Colson received charge of the Office of Supt of the Karwar Jail on 27th June 1874, in the forenoon.

Mr J O'Leary, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay and Govt Professor of Law, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of one month's furlough.

Messrs Krishnaji Laxumon and Ganpatrao Chasker respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 7th instant after office hours.

Mr N M W Daniell and Baron De H Larpent respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 5th instant.

Surgn T Cody has been appointed to officiate, as a temporary arrangement, as Supt of the Tanna Jail.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A L P Larken, Supy Asst Collr, Poona, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for six months.

Mr H K Disney, Asst Supt, Poona and Naik Revenue Survey, has been permitted by H M's Principal Secy of State for India to return to duty.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J L Lushington as Probationary Asst Supt in the Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, in the place of Mr G S Northcote, resigned.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the f llowing appointments:—

Mr A D Carey, C S, to act as Depy Collr of Salt Revenue during Mr A Taylor's absence on privilege leave for three months, or until further orders.

Capt D C Pedder to act as first class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, vice Mr A D Carey, or until further orders.

Mr E C K Olivant, C S, Supy Asst Collr of Surat, has been permitted by H M's Principal Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr M C Leckie to act as Probationary Asst Collr of Salt Revenue during Mr R Thom's employment as Asstg fourth class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd S F Bourdillon, Junior Chaplain, is allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days from the 20th Aug (instant).

The Revd S F Bourdillon, Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Service from the 4th Sept next.

HIGH COURT.—14TH AUGUST.

[Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

42-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kesowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.—Part heard.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

566-73—J. Gopall—Serabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Bosvey.

636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall—A. Frampjee.

671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Rottonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Shollium v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.

495-73—Mr. Fletcher—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.

575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder Ranaday v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

[Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

385-72—J Gopal—Ramchund Kesow v Vealabai, widow and others—Shamrao P.

418-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jugjeevun Hemjee v Manoovorbai, widow.

446-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Padumsy Waljee and another v Nensey Luckmidas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

495-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hormusjee Rustomjee P v Mopla Chowakara Kelathee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

724-73—K Morojee—Vullubdas Manchund v Inderjee Laljee and another.

725-73—Prescot and Winter—Callianjee Muddonjee v Premchund Roychund.

726-73—K Morojee—Vullubdas Manchund v Emajee Cruzna Ajiba S and another.

731-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Noddoo Kewal v Muncherjee Eduljee and others—M B Barbhaya.

855-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Robert Knight v the Apollo Press Company—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.

732-73—Jefferson and Payne—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Ewart Letham and Co.—Henry, Cleveland and Pelle.

734-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookerda v Ragowjee Jairaj and another.

744-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee, &c. v Rustomjee Eduljee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

745-73—Jefferson and Payne—Obini Esmael and others v Munnajee Vulled S.

747-73—Jefferson and Payne—George Sewainston and others v Benjamin Franklin F.—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

750-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurridas Soonderjee v Premjee Ookerda and another.

759-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Volkart Brothers v James Wait.

[Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

711-73—Shamrao Paudoorang—Jaisrdhun Abbajee v Bapoojee Moroba and another—K. Morojee and Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.

637-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Khullucldina Khulihanbhoy v Narayen Crushna Laud—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Esse bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

720-73—Jefferson and Payne—Favre Lquba and another v George Louis S.

721-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookurda v Anundjee Ramjee.

290-73—Mr Fletcher—Parwutibai and another v Ragoonath Ramjee and others—In person.

468-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gopalrao Bhicajee v Ramchundra Govind—J. Gopal.

264-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Tribhovundas Jugjeevundas v Bygozee, widow, &c., and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. FERLEIRA & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—
Bombay: Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oudh; Central India; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
The Floods in Sind.
Afghanistan.
The Straits on the G. I. P. Line Repaired—Resumption of Through Traffic.
Lord Salisbury s Reply to the Parsee Memorial.
Quarantine at Suez.
The Malabar Hill Catastrophe.
Never Despair!
Bombay Port Trust.
Annual Meeting of the New Bank of Bombay.
The Dog Riot of 1851.
The Yerkand Mission.
The Viceroy's Visit to Dacca.
The Central Asian Trading Company.
The International Football Match.
Fall of Rain in Bombay.
NEWS-LETTER.
Calcutta.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Indian Business in Parliament.
The Government of India and the Gaekwar of Baroda.
Lord Salisbury on the Bombay Riots.
Indian Journalism.
The Cotton Frauds Act.
The Late Sir Henry Tombs.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta: Arrivals and Departures. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political Letter.
English Military Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
House of Commons.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, 26th August, 1874, at 5-30 P.M.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 13th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BLAIKIE—August 7th, at Seetapore, Oudh, the wife of W. B. Blaikie, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Military Works, of a daughter.
LEESON—August 9th, at Midsapore, the wife of G. J. R. Leeson Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
RADFORD—August 9th, at Dinapore, the wife of Arthur Radford, R. A., of a son.

DEATHS.

BENNERTZ—August 9th, at No. 14, Elysium Row, Calcutta, Marie Gertrude, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Bennertz, aged 11 months.
CROWTHER—August 10th, at Royapooram, Madras, Mr. J. B. Crowther, aged 37 years.
DUVAL—August 8th, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Susannah, the beloved wife of Mr. C. Duval, of the Preventive Service.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1874.

IF the Conservative Government has not been able to get through even one session of Parliament without sustaining a severe defeat on a question of great public importance, the blame of having caused this disaster seems to belong of right to Lord Salisbury rather than to the whole Cabinet. Political gossip at home asserts that already there have been several quarrels between the Premier and his headstrong and narrow-minded Secretary of State for India; and Mr. Gladstone openly referred to the rumours that there were dissensions in the Cabinet when in one of his speeches on the Endowed Schools Bill he said that the measure had been brought in to conciliate some of the Premier's colleagues, rather than to give effect to the policy of Mr. Disraeli himself. The Prime Minister himself, indeed, evidently took no interest in the Bill, and in the end withdrew it because, he laughingly said, he really could not understand the meaning of several of the clauses which had excited such fierce opposition. It is difficult to suppose that any Minister but Lord Salisbury (who as Lord Robert Cecil was in the House of Commons the bitterest and most determined foe to secular education) would have had the hardihood to prepare a Bill for undoing the settlement effected by Mr. Forster's Act three years ago, or would have tried to recover for the Church of England that exclusive control over the principal endowed schools of the country which was taken away by Mr. Forster's Act. The attempt was made, however, with the satisfactory result of showing how liberal the English people still are at heart. So violent was the storm aroused by the Bill, when it once became clear that the object of the measure was to enable the Established Church to direct the education of the next generation of electors, that the Ministry was compelled to extricate itself from a most unpleasant position by the sacrifice of the Bill. But the effects of the blunder made in bringing forward such a measure will be grave and far-reaching. The necessity of opposing such a policy has already consolidated the Liberal party and given a fresh impetus to the agitation, which had been for some time previously dying out, for the disestablishment of the Church of England. New agencies have been called into existence for carrying on this agitation with the utmost vigour during the recess; and the question of disestablishment will be brought prominently forward next session. It is significant of the rashness of judgment of the present Secretary of State for India, that this Minister, whom public opinion accuses of having injured the prestige of his party and the prospects of the Church by his ill-considered effort to reverse Liberal legislation, is also responsible for another great mistake of the session, the Indian Council Act, a measure which Mr. Disraeli was obliged himself to take charge of and modify before he could carry it through the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury is said to be ambitious of becoming the leader of the Conservative party in succession to Mr. Disraeli; but he is more likely to lose the few friends he has than to gain more if his idea of statesmanship is to quarrel with his colleagues and to lead the Ministry into scrapes for the gratification of his own intellectual whims.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, having apparently fallen out with his old friend and patron, the Khedive of Egypt, has, in a letter to the *Times*, at last let in a little light upon the real character of those efforts for the suppression of the slave-trade which have won for the Egyptian Government the respect of the civilized world. Sir Samuel begins his letter with a formal acknowledgment of the sincerity of the Khedive's determination to suppress the slave-trade, and then makes a statement of facts which compel impartial readers to adopt an opposite conclusion. At the very time when Sir Samuel Baker himself was busily engaged in extending the dominions of the Khedive to the Equator, the countries he was engaged in conquering "had already been leased by the Governor-General of the Soudan at a high rental to "piratical slave-hunters, who, under the assumed "name of ivory traders, started from Khartoum "and desolated the interior, massacreing, plundering, burning, and kidnapping the women "and children to be sold as slaves throughout "the Soudan." A Cairo firm had the chief interest in this contract, and their representative, Abou Saood, followed in Baker's footsteps with a force of 2,500 armed men, and practised his calling, in league with the sellers of slaves, whom he incited to oppose the Englishman and finally to attack his camp. As Baker marched further south, "working strenuously against the slave trade" wherever he went, Aboo Saood quietly despatched cargoes upon cargoes of slaves to the north behind his back; and it was only on his return voyage that Sir Samuel was able to seize three of these cargoes and to obtain overwhelming evidence of the guilt of Abou Saood. The latter fled to Cairo, and protested against any interference with his commercial transactions; and Sir Samuel tried in vain to have him brought to trial. The Khedive shrank from bringing the slave hunter before the public tribunal, but promised to have him tried by a secret tribunal consisting of some high officers of State. Confiding in the pledged word of Nubar Pasha that this trial should take place, the English Pasha gave up all his documentary evidence against Abou Saood before leaving Egypt for England; and he had no sooner left the country than the "malefactor" was released and "appointed by the Khedive to be the agent "or right-hand man to assist Colonel Gordon "in his present expedition."

The public will naturally ask, why has Sir Samuel Baker kept all this valuable information to himself so long, and allowed the English nation to give the Khedive credit for having, in defiance of the public opinion of his subjects, done his utmost to suppress the slave-trade? Does not the history which he has recounted in his letter to the *Times* throw grave doubt on the nature of the motives which induced the Egyptian Government to give its sanction to Baker's own expedition? Instead of really being anxious to do away with the slave-trade, it now appears to be probable that the Khedive and his advisers simply desired to avail themselves of the skill and courage of the English traveller in order to annex to Egypt extensive territories whose most valued produce is the slaves with which they can supply the Egyptian market. Obviously, Abou Saood would never have escaped punishment for trying to render fruitless all the labours of Baker's expedition, if he had not been supported by powerful friends at Cairo who had a pecuniary interest in the speculation. One might, however, have acquitted the Khedive of complicity in this nefarious plot, if he had simply refrained, in deference to the wishes of some of the chief men at his Court, from having Abou Saood tried. But, when Sir Samuel Baker goes on to tell us that this precious "representative of "public opinion in Egypt" has been set free and ordered to accompany Colonel Gordon, the impudence of the claim put forward by the Khedive to be accepted as the champion of the Anti-Slavery Society in Northern and Central Africa becomes too glaring to be overlooked by the most credulous philanthropists. We cannot but think, however, that Sir S. Baker has been more to blame than the ruler of Egypt himself for the false impression received by the English people of the character and policy of that prince. Travellers are, no doubt, privileged individuals; but it seems hardly honourable for a man in Sir Samuel Baker's position to make capital for himself by giving out that an expedition conducted by him has been attended with marked success and is likely to ensure the deliverance of a great part of Africa from the curse of the slave-trade, when he knows very well all the while that he has been made use of to carry out the schemes of aggrandisement of an ambitious prince, who in his heart probably is not inclined, and who in his conduct has given the plainest proofs that he has not the power, to suppress or even to check that trade. It is to no purpose for Sir Samuel to say now that he can make allowance for the difficulties of the Khedive's position, and that he is still convinced His Highness means well. Sir Bartle Frere wrote a good deal to the same purpose, about the enlightened views of the Khedive and his personal desire to set free every slave in his dominions. But both Sir Bartle and Sir Samuel know very well that, if the prince who governs Egypt were to use any serious endeavour to do away with the most cherished of the domestic institutions of his people, neither his kingdom nor his life would be worth a week's purchase. Dependent as he is to a great extent on the good will of England for the facility he now enjoys of raising money whenever he wants it, the Khedive is naturally inclined to dissemble his real opinions about slavery and the slave trade, and to feign a sympathy with philanthropic enthusiasts whose simplicity must seem to him quite laughable. And it is an unpardonable thing for men who know the last to pretend to take His Highness at his word, and solemnly to congratulate the poor good-natured ignorant British public on the successes of the Khedive's arms as if they were triumphs won by civilization. It is nothing better than an outrage on public sentiment for Sir Samuel Baker at this time of day to make a show of candour by revealing facts which he ought to have published many months ago, and which, had they been published when he first reached England from Egypt, would certainly have lessened the popular admiration of an enterprise supposed to have been undertaken at least as much in the interest of humanity as in that of the Khedive of Egypt.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

THERE is on the whole a better feeling in business circles now, with a conviction that the worst phase of dulness is past and that a revival of trade has commenced. Much of this improvement is due to the better harvest prospects; indeed, this one circumstance is so important as to claim separate notice. The deficient harvest last year and the high prices resulting had a considerable effect in intensifying the depression which accompanied the pause in our export trade, by limiting the home consumption of all articles and commodities the use of which can be called optional. Luxuries, and every kind of manufacture, may be said to belong to this category. Naturally, if high prices of necessaries produced such an effect, low prices will have the opposite effect, and this rule is so familiar that we may take it for granted. But the influence this year is much stronger because the good harvests are not peculiar to England: they extend all over Europe. France is now securing an excellent yield; so is Italy; Austria and Hungary will follow suit; and even better accounts come from Russia, Turkey, and the United States. Nor is cheaper food and the consequently greater demand for other things the only result of these splendid harvests. The money market will be powerfully influenced in two ways. First of all, there will be a stronger inclination to launch out in extended business transactions and to speculate in produce. This will create a demand for money, such indeed as we are already partially feeling. But another result will, curiously enough, come to counteract this. Had it not been for the bountiful harvests they are securing, two countries at least, possibly even three, would have entered the market as borrowers to a large amount: these are Hungary, Italy, and perhaps France. The fate of Hungarian finance avowedly hung on the harvest prospects; the Ministry had taken powers to issue the other half—£7,500,000—of last year's loan, which Rothschilds brought out, and only waited to see what the harvest would prove. The loan will now, it is fully believed, be unnecessary, and thus a drain from London will be avoided. Italy is afflicted with chronic deficits, but it is hoped that this year, thanks to good corn, wine, and silk production, both sides of the account will balance, and a loan be escaped, or at least postponed for a year. France will have no loan—or rather will borrow by the simple process of not paying back what the Government had engaged to pay to the Bank of France, and this course having been taken even at the cost of sacrificing their ablest Finance Minister, M. Magne, it may now be considered irrevocable. Thus no special drafts will be made on the money markets of Europe, and all classes of consumers will at the same time be relieved from the burden of very high prices. These are excellent conditions for reviving trade. In point of fact, while money will be dearer it will not be rendered unnaturally scarce by any extraordinary financial operations, so that disturbance to the extent visible last year and the two previous, when the rate of discount oscillated between 2 per cent. and 9 per cent., is not at all likely to recur. Another fortunate circumstance is that the coinage operations of the German Government are now on so moderate a scale that no heavy drain of gold need be feared, and thus an uncertain and fluctuating cause of stringency will be removed. So far all is favourable. I must not omit, however, by way of *caveat* to point out that within the last

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RECOGNITION OF SPAIN.

LONDON, 13TH AUGUST.

England and France have agreed to recognise the Spanish Government.

THE ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Latest particulars show that the escape of Marshal Bazaine was planned by his wife.

The Marshal descended from a cliff on the Island by means of a rope ladder. The officials of the fortress in which he was confined have been placed under surveillance.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

The rate of postage on newspapers via Southampton has been reduced one penny in four ounces.

The ship British Ambassador, which caught fire in the Victoria Docks, has since been scuttled.

LONDON, 12TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 92⅞.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 99.
Bar Silver ..... 57½.
The sum of £220,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
The Market rate of discount is 3½ per cent.
Arrivals—Granite City, Ardgowan, Norah Graeme.

A LETTER from Dhurmsalla says:—The case of Colonel Hawes and Colonel Paske, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, has been entered in the Chief Court of the Punjab for defamation. The damages are laid at Rs. 3,000.

A NOTICE in the Gazette of the N. W. Provinces announces that the services of a native sub overseer in the Public Works Department have been dispensed with, he having been proved guilty of criminal breach of trust while in charge of the Deoria famine works.

MR. F. A. DE ROEPSTORFF, an Extra Assistant Commissioner at Port Blair, has, we read, published a vocabulary in the Nancowry, Great Nicobar, Teressa Car Nicobar, Shabing, and Andaman dialects, with an English translation, with an introduction giving an account of the origin and customs of the different races.

A MADRAS paper notices an experiment which has recently been made in that city which might be worthy of imitation here: the same system obtains in many mofussil stations, and is generally found to answer well. We refer to the system of early morning auctions, for the convenience of those whose avocations prevent their attendance during the usual business hours.

WE yesterday gave the outlines of an attack which had been made upon a missionary at Madras. The particulars, it now appears, were not altogether correct, the assailants were Hindoos not Mahomedans. Further particulars of the outrage will be found in another column. A Madras paper learns that the Rev. Mr. Burgess, the subject of the attack, has resolved not to prosecute.

MR. JAMES LICK, of San Francisco, California, having, in the course of his life, accumulated a large fortune, has recently concluded a deed by which he conveys all his property to seven persons upon trust to be applied to various worthy objects. Among these, 700,000 dols. are to be applied to the construction of a more powerful telescope than any yet made, to be erected at an observatory in California; and 300,000 dols. to found in California a school of the mechanical arts.

A NATIVE paper, published at Dacca, has the following:—"We are exceedingly happy to see, among all other notabilities, the Raja of Tipperah come to our town on this occasion of the Viceroy's visit here. The Raja has a peculiarity of holding an umbrella over him even when he walks on chariot. He is a young man of very amiable and beautiful looking, only his nose is somewhat flat, which makes the distinction of his race from all others."

THE following official communication regarding the floods in Sind has been issued:—The Commissioner of Sind reported on the evening of 8th inst. that Jacobabad was in great danger of being flooded by the overflow of the rivers of Cutchee. One of the bunds had been breached and the waters were approaching the lines of the Sind Horse. Every precaution had been taken for saving life, but it was feared that much public and private property would be lost. A telegram, however, received late last evening, announces gradual subsidence of flood and expresses hope that the danger is past.

A LUCKNOW paper is answerable for the following:—"On Friday the 7th instant, the wife of one Abdoolla, Chaprasee, Court of Wards, Lucknow, was delivered of a son of a most curious shape. The face of the child was jet black; on each side of the forehead were two horns of three inches in length, its eyes were as large as those of an ox, and its lower limbs were as white as snow. In short it resembled in shape more of the two-horned being of the Netherlands,—the devil,—than anything else. The child lived for a few minutes only. It will be preserved in spirits and kept in our local museum as one of the curiosities of nature."

THERE has been a fatal accident on the Madras tramway (the first, we believe). It occurred on Tuesday in this wise. A car was being pushed along the rails by some coolies near Triplicane. The deceased, who was assisting in dragging the car, was accidentally knocked down by the splash-board, and the wheels of the car passed over his body, fracturing some of his ribs and otherwise injuring him. The deceased was gasping when he was picked up, and was without delay sent to the Royapettah Hospital, but he died on the road. The doctor's evidence showed that the abdomen and arm were severely injured, and several ribs on the left side fractured, and that the injuries received were quite sufficient to cause death.

THE Government of India have learnt with satisfaction from the letter of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company, dated the 21st May 1874, that every station-master in the service of that company, without exception, possesses a good knowledge of one or other of the vernacular languages, and they agree in the opinion that some such inducements as are held out in the shape of rewards to successful candidates in the Engineering Department, might, with advantage, be extended, with the consent of the Board of Directors, to the members of other departments, but that they need not be limited to those who have served less than twelve months in the country. A somewhat longer period would be better.

THE Agra paper publishes the following from a private letter received from a gentleman at Lahore:—You ask me who is likely to succeed Sir Henry Davis as Lieutenant-Governor. There are three persons mentioned, viz. Mr. Egerton, Financial Commissioner, Mr Saunders, Resident at Hyderabad, and Sir T. D. Forsyth, but who will obtain the appointment it is hard to say. Some seem to think that Mr. Egerton is the more likely man and that he has been promised the post by ——, whilst others suppose that Sir T. D. Forsyth will be the fortunate candidate. I think there can be no question that if the post were conferred on the latter gentleman, it would give general satisfaction, and that the province would be ably administered by him. We shall see."

FROM the *Commercial Guide* for July we see that, as compared with July of last year, there was an increase in the value of merchandise imported to Calcutta of Rs. 56,16,265, and a decrease in specie and bullion imported of Rs. 15,69,551. The chief increase in the merchandise was under the heads of cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods, which account for Rs. 44,00,000 of the increase. In exports there was an increase in merchandise of Rs. 13,61,778 and in specie and bullion of Rs. 4,73,664. The items of merchandise showing the largest increase are cotton piece-goods, gunny-bags, cowhides, jute, castor-oil, safflower, linseed, poppy-seed, rapeseed, raw silk, and tea, whilst raw cotton, rice, and opium, all show a decrease. The Custom collections show a net increase of Rs. 1,09,137, though the salt collections show a decrease.

"VANITY FAIR:—I fancy that the public are more pleased at Admiral Randolph's acquittal than are the Navy, for it is no secret that the Admiral is extremely unpopular in his own profession. Fortunately popularity or the absence of it has no influence on a court-martial, and there can be little doubt that the verdict was a correct one. It would be a monstrous doctrine that an admiral should be responsible for the details of the navigation of his flag-ship. If such were the case a flag-captain would be of no use. In the Army a brigadier is responsible for the general management and direction of the operations of the whole brigade, not for the details connected with each regiment. What holds good in the Army, also holds good in the Navy. In connection with the running of two ships of the detached squadron on shore—which disaster would never have occurred had the Admiral's instructions been carried out—there has been a strange muddle. The captain of the flag-ship and others were tried soon after the event at Malta. It now appears that the court-martial was invalid, seeing that some of its members were themselves mixed up in the business. We should like to know who was responsible for this act of carelessness.

THE same:—There is very little recommendation in wearing trousers in these days. It was originally intended that the battalion of Guards now quartered at Windsor should take part in the summer manœuvres, their place being temporarily filled by the 104th Regiment. I hear, however, that the Queen expressed a wish that the 79th Highlanders should go to Windsor. It was represented that it was the turn of the 104th, and that it would be invidious to substitute for them the 79th. Her Majesty, nevertheless persisted; so, to settle the difficulty, the Guards, were ordered to remain at Windsor. By the way, is it not strange that the Sovereign of a purely maritime country like this should take so little account of or interest in the Navy? At Osborne the officer in command of the soldier guard is commonly invited to dine at the Royal table—the captain of the guard ship never, though of higher rank. One can understand despotic sovereigns preferring soldiers to sailors, for sailors are not capable of being used as blind instruments for despotic purposes; but one can't understand the same thing in a constitutional Sovereign not likely to have to call out her forces to fire on a mob.

CAPTAIN FINDLAY, of the barque Night-Hawk has reported some singular proceedings which occurred on board that vessel about a month since. The facts are thus related by the *Madras Athenæum*:—While at sea on the 9 h July, on the passage from Mauritius to this port, he found that about Rs. 200 of the money entrusted to his butler was missing, but the strictest search was of no avail and no trace of the money could be found. The butler and the cabin boy denied all knowledge of the money. On the 29th of the month, from certain information received from the lascars, the captain's suspicions were confirmed as to the guilt of the butler and the boy, and calling them upon the deck he tried the effect of a gentle ropes-ending. The boy was the first in for it and confessed to having stolen Rs. 4 only, while the butler admitted that he had taken three notes of Rs. 10 each, and that the serang of the ship was his accomplice. When the captain attempted to search the serang he jumped overboard with a sum of money tied in his cloth. It was a calm day and the man swam a considerable distance, and after he had divested his person of clothes and money he cried out for help. The boat that was lowered soon after he had jumped into the sea picked him up, and when brought on board he was put in irons. A watch was also set over him as he had threatened if he got loose to murder the people aft. The captain arrived at Covelong on Monday, and came up to Madras the following morning and laid a charge before the Commissioner of Police, who stated that the case was beyond his jurisdiction, and referred the captain to the magistrate. A charge of misappropriation of ship's store is also pending against the serang.

THE ASSAULT ON A MISSIONARY.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

THE following are the particulars of the assault on the Reverend Mr. Burgess. It appears that five months ago, a Hindoo student of the Royapetta Wesleyan School called upon the above gentleman and begged that he would receive him into his house as a seeker after Christianity. This Mr. Burgess told him he could not very well do until he had received proof that the lad was really decided in his intentions. The parents of the boy coming to hear of their son' change of religious views, immediately removed him from the Mission Institution and placed him in the Normal School at the Mount. Mr. Burgess heard nothing more of the boy till last Friday morning, when the latter called upon him, and informed him that for some considerable time he had forsaken his idolatry, and that for weeks bitter persecution had been his lot in consequence. He had managed to get away from his home, and he trusted that the protection he had come to seek in the Missionary's house would not be denied him. A room was therefore prepared for the lad, and all went well till about four o'clock that same afternoon, when the boy's father and a few relations called upon him. These were invited into the house, and were permitted to see the lad in a side room. For three hours and a half they staid with him, but their threats and entreaties and tears were of no avail, the boy firmly refused to return to his home with them. Seeing that he was firm in his resolve his friends left him. On Saturday morning, his brother-in-law brought him some rice and curry, but the boy refused to take it, as he suspected foul play. Shortly afterwards the father called again, and was permitted to have a private interview with his son. While the interview was being held, Mr. Burgess noticed several men pass his verandah moving in the direction of the lad's room, and hearing a noise in that part of the premises he rushed into the room, to find about twenty natives endeavouring to drag the boy forcibly from the house. Immediately on seeing him the boy called out for help, and Mr. Burgess jumped to his rescue. Before he could reach him, however, he was surrounded by several of the men, who swore they would kill him if he attempted to assist the boy. He struggled to free himself, and was beaten very severely about the body, while one, more ferocious than the rest while his arms were pinioned, actually bit him, tearing the flesh about the shoulder and left arm so savagely that he had to be taken to the hospital to have the wounds cauterized. Mrs. Burgess was drawn to the room by the noise and gallantly stood by her husband against the great odds, and was, we regret to hear, very roughly dealt with. She had to make her way through the excited crowd, and was, we believe, beaten down by the men twice before she reached Mr. Burgess. The servants soon came in and cleared the room, and the police from the station next door were shortly after on the spot and dispersed the crowd on the ground, where over two hundred men, women, and children had gathered. We understand that Mr. Burgess does not intend to prosecute his assailants and the police have therefore discharged those who were taken into custody. The lad is still in the Missionary's house, which is guarded, but it is the intention of the boy's friends to seek the help of the Court to obtain possession of him.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 13th August, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 80, rainfall 25 cents.

CARWAR, 13th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·97, rainfall 16 cents.

MANGALORE, 13th August, 10-45 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west-east, south-west-west, thermometer 1 maximum 81, minimum 74, wet bulb 79, barometer 29-72, rainfall 1 inch 68 cents.

TUTICORIN, 13th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 92, barometer 29-74.

VIZAGAPATAM, 13th August, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west mild, thermometer 80, rainfall 90 cents.

BOMBAY.

THEFT.—A Mr. Derry residing at Parell, reported to the police the theft from his house of several gold shirt buttons and articles of clothing, of the aggregate value of Rs. 109.

ANOTHER THEFT.—One Kadir Ismail, residing at Baba Daboo street, reported to the police that on Wednesday last ornaments and clothing to the extent of Rs. 109 were stolen from his house.

AN ACCIDENT.—A little Hindoo girl, the day before yesterday, fell from a considerable height out of the window of a house at Kudduck Road. She was severely injured, and promptly removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—One Khoodabux, while the day before yesterday at work on board one of the vessels in the harbour, accidently fell into the hold of the vessel and received injuries which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Baba Dada and Sheik Abdool, two Mahomedans, were each sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to three months' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of several pieces of wearing apparel.

SEASON REPORT.—The Collector of Kurrachee, under date the 5th instant, reports as follows:—River at Kotree on 1st, 17 feet 3 inches against 15 feet 4 inches last year. Gaj and Seer floods in Dadoo; much damage by latter. Khuddee Bund breached. Rain general. In Kurrachee 1 inch 59 cents for week. More expected. Sheep and goats in Bund Veera attacked by pipres desease.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd August 1874, Rs. 45,83,258; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 7,663; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 3,90,000; balance, Rs. 42,60,921. There are in addition 2,175 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a meeting of the Justices will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 24th instant, at half-past 4 in the afternoon, for the election of a member of the Municipal Corporation in room of the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, deceased, and also for the consideration of the notice given by Mr. W. Martin Wood at the meeting of the 20th July last.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE POONA CITY MAGISTRATE.—We are glad to hear that the city inhabitants contemplate entertaining Mr. E. T. Richardson, the City Magistrate of Poona, and presenting him with a suitable address before he leaves Poona for Nassick. This would be the right step taken by the citizens, as Mr. Richardson is well deserving of the honour that the inhabitants of the Poona city contemplate conferring on him.—*Poona Observer.*

DROWNED NEAR BASSEIN BRIDGE.—On Saturday last eight men of the Portuguese community of the Bhyndar village had gone on business in a jolly-boat to a little village called Paillar, east of Bassein bridge. On their return the boat capsized in the middle of the sea; and the current, being violent, carried off three persons; the others, being able to swim, caught hold of the boat and remained struggling with the waves for half an hour when the ferry-boat plying between Ghorebunder and Bassein came to their assistance and rescued them. Only two corpses have been found; the third still remains unrecovered.

AN APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court one Manockjee Hormusjee Cheeghgur, residing at the Girgaum Road, applied for a summons against one Parbuttibai, a Hindoo female, for keeping a brothel in the same street, to the great annoyance of the neighbours. The complainant stated that a petition signed by some 25 of the neighbours had been submitted to Mr. Souter, begging for the assistance of the police to put a stop to the nuisance, but the Commissioner had, in reply, declared his inability to interfere as it was not a matter for the consideration of the executive police. His Worship accordingly, under Sec. 14 of the Police Act, directed a summons to issue.

DACOITY.—A dacoity took place at the village of Vittullwarree, situated between Parbuttee and Khurruckwasla, on Monday night. There were in all about fifteen decoits. They first of all attempted to commit dacoity at the toll gate, but not succeeding in securing any booty, they assaulted a carcoon named Seetaram Bhicajee, who is in the employ of the toll contractor, with a stick, and wounded his head; his wife was also assaulted, and so were the children. The two sepoys who were on the toll gate were likewise assaulted. The dacoits then left the place and made their escape. We are informed that at this village there are no police stationed, and the villages of Vittullwarree and Wurgaum contain about two hundred houses. We are at a loss to understand why these villages are without police. We hope the Superintendent of Police, Colonel Stanley Scott, will see to this shortcoming and place police there to preserve the lives and properties of the unfortunate villagers.

AN APPLICATION FOR BAIL.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Macfarlane requested that his client, one Soonderdass Vagjee, who stands charged by the London, Asiatic and American Society with concealment of property, be admitted to bail. It appears that the charge has been pending for some little time, and the accused had furnished bail on the occasion of his arrest, which had been accepted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. The day before yesterday the sureties attended before the Senior Magistrate and begged to be permitted to withdraw. Their application was granted, and on the same day Mr. Macfarlane's client was served with a summons to show cause why he should not surrender himself. His worship directed the release of the prisoner on his furnishing two fresh sureties of Rs. 10,000 each. Mr. Macfarlane next stated that his client had to complain of the arbitrary conduct of the bailiff who had effected his client's arrest. The authority upon which the accused was apprehended was only a summons issued by the Senior Magistrate, and insufficient to justify an arrest. His Worship replied that he had carefully considered the question, and he was confident that in such a case, where the defendant had failed to appear when ordered to do so by the Court, his bail had a perfect right to adopt any measures to enforce his attendance, and the police sepoy had not exceeded his duty in apprehending the accused, as it was done at the wish of the bail.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Wednesday the 11th August, was 327, being 9 more than in the preceding week, 33 more than the total of the week ending 12th August 1874, and 7 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 241 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total.	Total births still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	8	2
Fort, Southern	2,383	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	15	11
Fort, Northern	29,732	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	5	2
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	2
Market	43,198	1	6	...	7	4	3	...	26	35
Mandvee	35,100	...	6	...	2	...	...	2	13	17
Chakla	36,748	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	17	13
Oomburkharee	49,873	...	13	...	5	2	1	1	26	10
Dongree	25,556	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	8	11
Dhobeetulao	37,910	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	20	12
Phuneswaree	20,769	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Bhooleshwar	36,022	...	11	...	4	...	2	...	24	8
Kharatulao	23,638	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	12	14
Koombarwara	37,504	...	9	...	2	2	2	...	19	13
Khetwaree	24,817	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	9	12
Girgaum	21,234	...	5	...	3	1	...	...	13	7
Chaupatee	7,531	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	2
Walkeshwar	7,741	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	6	5
Mahalaxmee	4,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mazagon	20,973	...	3	...	1	4	1	...	14	12
Tarwaree	10,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	9	...	6	9	2	...	44	23
Parell	13,773	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	7	9
Seoree	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sion	11,572	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	9	1
Mahim	14,310	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	8	7
Worlee	10,442	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	5	3
Water Division	22,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-resident & unknown ...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	6	...
Bombay.....	644,405	1	111	...	46	28	40	8	327	241
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		4	109	7	37	33	42	4	319	123

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total deaths from other diseases.	Total births still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	12	11
Brahman	...	4	...	2	1	2	...	10	6
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Bhattia	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	9	4
Hindoo of other Caste	...	54	...	26	15	21	4	163	123
Hindoo Out-caste	...	7	...	1	3	6	1	19	12
Mooselman	1	24	...	8	4	6	1	70	41
Parsee	...	5	...	...	3	1	...	16	31
Jew	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Native-Christian	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	12	8
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
European	...	2	...	3	...	2	1	11	...
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Unknown Race	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	1	111	...	46	28	40	8	327	241
Corresponding week '72.	...	99	...	35	30	34	3	294	234

PRELIMINARY MEETING TO ERECT A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE HON'BLE NARAYEN VASUDEO.

A PRELIMINARY meeting to consider proposals for perpetuating the memory of the late Hon'ble Narayen Vasudeo was held yesterday at the office of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Church Gate Street, on the joint invitation of that gentleman and Dr. Thomas Blaney. A large number of European and native gentlemen had been invited to attend, and among those present we observed J. A Forbes, E. W. Ravenscroft, Charles Curry, Geo. Kittridge, F. F. Arbuthnot, J. M. Maclean, E. James, W. G. Hall, C. Douglas, E. M. Fogo, F. H. Souter, Leslie Crawford, Grattan Geary, T. B. Kirkham, F. D. Parker, G. A. Barnett, C. A. Winter, M. Mull, R. Walton, J. R. Duxbury, J. F. Hutchinson, H. W. Barrow, Esqs., Colonels Ballard and Fuller, Rev. Dr. J. Wilson, Drs. Blaney, Hewlett, Cook, Weir, Sidney Smith, and Carvalho, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dwarkadass Vassonjee, Khatao Mucunjee, Morarjee Goculdas, Dosabhoy Framjee, Muncherjee Nowrojee Bansjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, P. M. Mehta, Tapidas Vurjdas, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Venayek Ramchunder, Shantaram Narayen, K. C. Bedarkur, Raghunath Narayan, Mahomed Ali Rogay, Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Javerilal Umiashunker, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Ardasir Framjee Moos, Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, Janardhun Gopal, Byramjee Cursetjee, Esqs., Dr. Shantaram Vittul, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said—Gentlemen,—As I have ventured, in conjunction with my valued friend Dr. Blaney, to call you together this afternoon, it is due that I should say a few words in inviting you to proceed with the melancholy task we have before us. My heart is so full, however, that I cannot trust myself to say much regarding the subject, and the lamentable event which is the occasion of our meeting to-day is so fresh in our memories that as yet we have scarcely recovered from the shock we all felt so keenly. I will only add that a number of the friends of the deceased expressed an ardent desire that some steps should be taken in order to raise a memorial of our departed friend and honoured fellow-citizen, the late Honourable Narayen Vasudeojee, whose merits and worth have been so universally admitted that I need say nothing here in commendation of him. I have only to add that, in communication with Dr. Blaney, I have convened this preliminary meeting for the purpose of enabling you to express your views as to the precise steps that should now be taken for effecting the object we all desire, namely, the preservation amongst us of the Honourable Narayen Vasudeojee's name by means of some memorial of the public and private worth manifested by the deceased gentleman during his short-lived career. I trust you will now proceed to elect your Chairman and commence your proceedings.

On the motion of Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, seconded by Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, Mr. J. A Forbes was called to the chair.

The Chairman said the melancholy event which was the occasion of their assembling there that day was so fresh in the minds of them all, that it was hardly necessary for him to say anything on the subject. He might just state that eight days ago the town of Bombay was, as it were, drowned in grief at the intelligence of the sad catastrophe which had occurred, and by which one of its most popular, public-spirited, and promising citizens had met his death, under such unusual circumstances that even the most callous would have been affected. It was not the chairman's province at that preliminary meeting to make many remarks upon their deceased friend, and he would merely say that there was, he thought, no one in Bombay by whom the deceased gentleman was not regarded as a public benefactor and private friend. He was foremost in every public movement in the city; and he might say his exertions on all occasions were most commendable and almost always attended with success. Bombay was much indebted to the late Mr. Narayen; and it would be a long time before his place could be filled up in the different capacities in which he worked among them. The chairman mentioned that several gentlemen had been prevented from attending the meeting on account of engagements, but they had expressed their approval of the movement, among whom he might mention the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon. Mr Justice Nanabhai Harridas, Kessowjee Naik, Esq., Dr. John Lumsdaine and several others.

Mr. J. M. Maclean said the resolution entrusted to him was to the following effect:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a public meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Bombay should be invited, through the instrumentality of the Sheriff of Bombay, for the purpose of giving public testimony to the civic worth of the late Hon. Narayen Vasudeojee, whose untimely and much-lamented death has caused a serious loss to the people of this country, and for the purpose of erecting a fitting memorial to perpetuate his name in this city, in recognition of the many valuable and disinterested services rendered by him in the interest of the people of the country." As this was only a preliminary meeting, Mr. Maclean presumed they would not expect those who were asked to move the propositions to make any remarks upon the character and services of the hon'ble gentleman whom they had lost. His tragic fate had excited sympathy to an extent which had never before been seen in Bombay, while the feeling of regret at his death which had been manifested everywhere had forced upon them a strong impression of his public worth. This was not the place to speak at any length of his many good qualities:—they could only say now how difficult it would be to replace him. As this meeting had been called to receive suggestions, he (Mr. Maclean) would say that part at least of any memorial which might be resolved upon should be a memorial of the man himself (hear, hear)—either a statue or a portrait, so that his likeness might be preserved amongst us as, to quote what Mr. Disraeli said of Lord Derby's statue—"an example to inspire."

Mr. W. G. Hall, in seconding the proposition, said he entirely concurred with what Mr. Maclean had said. This was not a proper place to speak of the merits of the deceased gentleman, but he felt it was impossible to refrain from saying something at least. He met the hon'ble gentleman only about fifteen months ago, and it was impossible not to be struck with his intelligence and his perfect knowledge of our language. He always appeared to him (Mr. Hall) to be the most courteous of native gentlemen. They must all feel they had lost in him an esteemed citizen and a valued friend. He thought that any memorial which might be proposed to him must be a representation of the man, for he was acknowledgedly a representative man. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hall had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Charles Currey said—The next motion has been placed in my hands. I can only say that it is a source of satisfaction to me to be permitted to join in a movement such as this for doing honour to the memory of a native gentleman who was held in such high respect as the Hon. Narayan Vasudeo. The motion I have to propose is as follows:—"That a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of giving effect to the resolution already adopted by this meeting, and that the said committee do take such steps to convene the proposed public meeting as may be necessary:—The Hon'ble R. H. Pinhey, the Hon'ble Nanabhai Harridass, the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, J. A. Forbes, Dossabhoy Framjee, Charles Currey, Shantaram Narayen, J. M. Maclean, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Frank H. Souter, C.S I, Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esqrs., Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Muncherjee Nowrojee Bansjee, Mahomed Ally Rogay, Pherozshaw M. Mehta, J. Jefferson, Hormusjee Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia, Esqrs, Drs. John Lumsdaine, S. A. D. Carvalho, Jeverilal Oomiashunker, M. Mull, Raghunath Narayan, Esqs., Dr. Shantaram Vittul and Venayek Ramchunder, Esqs."

Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia said—When I came here I had no intention of taking an active part in this meeting, but since a resolution that was to have been proposed by another gentleman has fallen in my hands, I cannot resist the opportunity of saying a few words, though, after what has been so ably said by gentlemen like Messrs Forbes and Maclean, there remains very little to add. Though I had not the pleasure of knowing the deceased gentleman as intimately as I could have wished, yet I often had the honour of hearing him speak at public meetings; and I can say he spoke the English language as it is spoken by only the best masters of it. If any young gentleman, let him belong to any caste in the native community, should like to acquire political fame, he should follow in the footsteps of the accomplished gentleman who is no more. With these observations I beg to propose,—"That the best thanks of this meeting be awarded to Mr. Byramjee Jeejebhoy and Dr. Blaney for taking the initiative and convening this meeting for an object in which this meeting deeply sympathises."

Dr. Carvalho seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Blaney, on behalf of himself and Mr. Byramjee, said no thanks were due to them for what they had done. It was the duty of somebody to do it, and it had fallen to them.

It was next proposed by Dr. T. G. Howlett, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Bansjee, that the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY.

THE twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the office of the agents, Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Co., No. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, to receive the directors' report and the audited balance sheet made up to 30th June, 1874, and to declare a dividend for the last half year. Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas, chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair.

Printed copies of the directors' report and the balance sheet had been previously distributed amongst the shareholders.

The directors' report showed a net profit of Rs. 1,43,881-3-10 from the operation of the last half year, and a further sum of Rs. 860 was carried to the credit profit and loss account from certain unclaimed dividends, making a total of Rs. 1,44,741-3-10, of which the directors recommended Rs. 1,00,000 to be distributed as a dividend, and the remaining Rs. 44,741 3-10 to be set apart for the cost of the extension of the mill by the addition of 5,000 new spindles. The following resolutions were then passed:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dyal Ruttonsey, that the audited balance sheet made up to 30th June 1874 with the directors' report circulated amongst the shareholders be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgur, and seconded by Mr. Dinshaw Framjee Kotas,—That a dividend be declared at the rate of Rs. 200 per share for the half-year ending 30th June 1874, payable on and after the 21st inst. to those shareholders whose names were on the company's register on the 10th August 1874.

Proposed by Mr. Framjee Manockjee Gugrat and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgur, —That the addition of 5,000 spindles to the present number, working at our mill, be and is hereby approved.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the directors, the agents (Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas & Co.), and to the mill manager for their efficient management of the Company's affairs, Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgur said he was glad to find that the business of the Company was conducted in the most satisfactory and praiseworthy manner by the agents, in whose hands the shareholders' interest was quite safe, and who had striven their utmost to bring the Company to its present satisfactory state. He therefore proposed a special vote of thanks to the agents. This was seconded by Mr. Framjee Manockjee Gugrat and was carried.

As advertised the meeting then resolved into an extraordinary general meeting, when the following special resolution, passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 18th July 1874, was confirmed, viz., "That clauses 14 and 15 of the articles of association of the Company be cancelled."

The meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Cooverbace, widow of the late Adurjee Cowasjee, unemployed.

Pestonjee Jamsetjee Canjee, a metha in the service of one Hormusjee Cowasjee's confectionery.

Shaik Esmail ben Shaik Mahomed Yowlekar, formerly a dealer in skin, now unemployed.

Govind Chimajee, a flower-seller.

Luxumon Babajee and Sudasew Luxumon, dealers in firewood.

Calldeen Dhanee, a blacksmith.

Nathoo Noor Mahomed Patell, a butcher.

Rajoobace, widow of the late Noor Mahomed Patell, unemployed.

Dossabhoy Byramjee, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Govind Narrayen, a dealer in cloth.

Sutterdina Hajee Habib Hajee, carpenters.

Alley Sah Mahomed Ebrahim Mookry, formerly a butler, at present unemployed.

Jooma Mitha, and Noorbace, his wife, dealers in oil.

Motichund Bhugwandass, who lately traded as a jeweller in Bombay and at Poona, and at present a metha in the service of one Trecumdass Tarachund.

Dhunjeebhoy Jewanjee, a Parsee priest.

Narrayen Cooverjee and Ambabai; the first-named insolvent is a tile turner, and the second unemployed.

Seewoobace, widow of the late Baloo Seewoo, Sayana Balio, Assuna Balico, and Cossa Balloo, labourers.

Jaikissondass Nundram, an insurance broker.

Suttaibhaunabace, widow of the late Shewsunker Shreerungjee, unemployed.

Tressilian Cartledge, a press reader in the Bombay Education Society's Press.

Dewjee Rudjee, a cloth merchant.

Dawood Calla, a contractor for building houses.

Dhondoo Musnajee, former

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

DAVID WEBSTER AND HIS REWARD.

(Spectator.)

THE "Albert Medal of the Second Class," given on July 10 to Mr. David Webster, second mate of the collier Arracan, of Greenock, has been singularly well bestowed. Not only is David Webster well deserving of it, a point we shall say something about presently, but the selection of David Webster for special and very real honour will help to break up one of the most utterly wicked traditions of our Mercantile Marine. We have never been able to discover why it should be considered excusable for a seaman, if he happens to be hungry at sea—very hungry, that is, hungry to the death—to murder and eat any friend who happens to be handy; but undoubtedly that is among the privileges conferred by seafaring tradition on merchant seamen. If any land-lubber on shore, say, a gipsy of bad character, were equally hungry, we should expect him, in default of relief, to lie down and die as quietly as he could of inanition, and if he cut anybody's throat and ate him we should hang him without the smallest scruple. Indeed, in most parts of England he would stand a very good chance of being lynched, and even if he escaped that fate and the gallows, his only course would be to disappear. Seamen, however, are treated differently. A sailor is not expected to endure hunger till he dies. The proper and regular thing for him, according to tradition, Marryat, and stories of shipwreck, is to keep up his strength by murdering a fellow-passenger in the boat—a woman, if there is one, but if not, a boy—eating her or his flesh, and then rowing until his boat is seen by some merchant vessel, and he himself rescued from a fate to which a considerable section of mankind submit in silence, and without murder, every day. He is never punished, at all events for murder, and never very strongly condemned. There may be some natural horror of him, but he is embalmed in sea-legends as a rather interesting figure, and is rarely so shunned that he dare not, in language more or less covered, allude to his own horrible "adventure," mentioning particularly, of course, as a redeeming fact that the victim, who is always the weakest on board, was fairly chosen by the "lot." Historians, seamen's novelists are all agreed upon this point; they all admit some sort of excuse in the circumstances for what seems to us a peculiarly dastardly and selfish form of assassination. Why cannot the men die quietly at sea as well as on land, as, for example, Australian explorers have frequently died, and as thousands of Irish died in 1847? What should we have said of the Irish if, in the extremity of the suffering which, despite all England could do, in some instances depopulated villages, they had taken to murdering and eating one another, or what should we say of Bedarees under the same circumstances? What is there in the mere circumstance of being afloat which should induce us to be so lenient, while as regards men on shore we are so immovably hard? Hunger drives men mad, mad in the true medical sense, which involves moral irresponsibility. It does nothing of the kind. Thirst, sometimes, though not always, produces madness, or something very nearly akin to it, and a boat on the ocean is a place where thirst may be felt to its very last extremity; but hunger strikes men at sea just as it strikes them on shore, namely, as a sharp craving, sometimes intolerably painful for three days, and then as a dull, gnawing want, which is pain only when accompanied by the intense fear of coming dissolution. There is no madness of the furious type at any stage of the process, though, of course, as the brain ceases to be nourished, there is idiocy, sometimes assuming grotesquely horrible forms. If madness were an invariable or frequent accompaniment of hunger, we should see it on shore, where it is never recorded, and should find it universal at sea, where, as a nearly invariable rule, some one or other remains sane, and refuses to destroy his friends' last chance of escape from the horror which is overwhelming them. We could not have a more complete proof of this proposition than the story in the *Gazette*:—

"The Arracan, whilst on a voyage from Shields to Bombay, with a cargo of coals, took fire from spontaneous combustion of her cargo, and on the 17th February was abandoned by her crew, who then took to their boats and endeavoured to make for the Maldive Islands. The boats kept company until the 20th, when, finding the currents too strong, it was agreed to separate, after dividing the provisions.

"The Master, in command of the long-boat, then made for Cochin; the Mate, in charge of the gig, and the Second Mate, Mr. David Webster, in charge of the pinnace, with four of the crew, viz., three men and one boy, made for the Maldive Islands.

"After two days Mr. David Webster's boat was injured by a heavy sea, and could not keep up with the gig, and lost sight of her. From this time the pinnace was kept working to windward until the 9th March, by which day the provisions and water had been consumed.

"Shortly afterwards the crew cast lots which of them should be first killed to be eaten, and the lot fell upon the ship's boy Horner; but Webster, who had been asleep, was awoke in time to save the boy's life. After dark an attempt was made to kill Webster himself, but the boy Horner awoke him in time to save himself.

"On the following day, Webster having fallen asleep, was awoke by the struggles of the crew for the possession of his gun, with which to shoot him. Two hours later the crew attempted to take Horner's life again, but were prevented by the determined conduct of Webster, who threatened to shoot and throw overboard the first man who laid hands on the boy.

"The next day one of the crew attempted to sink the boat, but Webster mastered him and prevented further mischief. Two days later the same member of the crew again tried to sink the boat, and expressed his determination to take the boy's life. For this he would have been shot by Webster had not the cap on the gun missed fire. Soon after putting a fresh cap on his gun, a bird flew over the boat, which Webster shot; it was at once seized and devoured by the crew, even to the bones and feathers.

"During the next five days the crew were quieter, subsisting on barnacles which attached themselves to the bottom of the boat, and on sea-blubber, for which they dived. The following day some of the men became delirious. One of them lay down exhausted, when another struck him several blows on the head with an iron belaying-pin, cutting him badly. The blood which flowed was caught in a tin and drunk by the man himself and the two other men. Afterwards they fought and bit one another, and only left off when completely exhausted, to recommence as soon as they were able; the boy Horner during the time keeping watch with Webster.

"On the thirty-first day in the boat they were picked up, 600 miles from land, by the ship City of Manchester, Hardie, master, by whom they were very kindly treated, and brought to Calcutta.

"Webster, by his conduct, was the means of saving the lives of all in the boat."

Observe, all alike were in the same circumstances, that is, were without solid food or, it is added, water—though there must be some mistake about that—for eight continuous days. Nevertheless, not only did they not all go mad, as they ought to have done on the popular theory, and hunger for anything, even human flesh, but the weakest among them, the boy Horner, was the surest, and watched steadily over Webster who had saved him, while he slept. Moreover, those who were, presumably, mad—mad enough, at all events, to commit murder—were none of them mad enough to risk being shot, or to commit the indefinitely more venial crime of suicide. And finally, they did not wait—as they, as a rule in such stories, never do—till the pangs either of hunger or of thirst had become unendurable. On the contrary, the lots for a victim were cast within twenty-four hours of the giving out of the food, the motive obviously not being unendurable suffering, but that selfish horror of death which, among bad natures, is held to justify almost any crime. The victim selected is murdered, just as an inconvenient witness is by burglars, in order that those who murder him may be comfortable. The crime committed is not a romantic one, or one excusable in any way—though, of course, often unpunishable, from defect of evidence as to sanity—but a dirty assassination, perpetrated by men too selfish to give their comrades a fair chance. That is the truth about it, a truth every one of us recognises in the pleasure with which he hears that the man who retained his nerve, and had a conscience, and stopped the crime even by slaying its perpetrator—and Webster meant to slay his man—has been honoured by the Crown. It was time he or some one like him should be, time that the foul tradition should be broken, time it should be known that the man who by shooting a would-be murderer stops him from relieving his hunger on a comrade's flesh does a right and honourable thing. The seamen of the Arracan had no more right to eat Horner at sea than they would have to eat their owner at home. Their duty was to do all they could, hope all they could, and then die quietly like men, and not kill and eat defenceless comrades like a pack of wild beasts.

Second Mate David Webster, of the collier Arracan, deserves all honour for a deed of sustained, long protracted, and successful fortitude, and he has got it in full measure. A contemporary rather despises the Albert Medal, and suggests that Webster would like some more solid reward, pay, or promotion, or what not; but the writer is mistaken, we think, in his estimate of human nature. The one objection to the Victoria Cross, a mere bit of copper, is the readiness of officers to risk their lives, which belong on service to the state, and not to themselves, in order to obtain a distinction which carries nothing solid. That is the reason why it is refused to general officers, whose business is to direct others, not to throw away the Queen's property—their lives—and the State's concern—their powers of guidance—in the effort to show that they are too brave to know the rudiments of their business. Webster has gained the Victoria Cross of his profession. His deed will not live only in sailors' gossip, to be doubted, or denied, or whittled away by the envy or malice of his fellows or their superiors; but has been rigidly investigated, has been described to the Queen, has been officially certified in all details in a chronicle accessible to all men. Henceforward throughout earth, wherever the English language is spoken, in every port of every sea, he is a separate man, a man honoured, a man whom employers consider it a duty to help, whom other Mates regard as English soldiers regard a V.C., whose failings are looked on indulgently, whose merits are secure of careful recognition. The medal, or rather the official description of the reason for giving him the medal, is worth as a mere professional certificate a doubled income, while in every other way it is to him, to his family, to his descendants, more than any promotion or pay it would be wise to give, certainly more than any such reward given without the circulation of the narrative of his deed. If Mr. Webster is in the least like any other sailor, or like the character his conduct in that boat would imply, he is better rewarded by the honour he has received from sixty millions of men, than by any probable grant which anybody who bribed sailors to make up a true-seeming story might also succeed in getting. The bare honour is the wisest as well as the most effective form of rewards, and we are glad that it has fallen to a man who not only did a splendid deed, fighting through eight days and nights of hunger, and thirst, and expectation of death, in order to save a boy comrade, but who in doing it gave a deadly blow to the worst of all the traditions of the sea. Henceforward we may hope that even at sea steadfast endurance will be regarded as more romantic than selfish murder, and sailors left without food will starve like explorers, or poor widows, or Irish labourers under the same temptation, and die with their faces to death as they would if the shot were flying, without murder on their consciences, or their friend's raw flesh in their stomachs. Madness excuses anything, but none the less is it well that sailors should know that public recognition is for those among them who, under the strain of shipwreck, do not go mad. There is but one fault in the official order, and we may hope that Sir C. Adderley will, when it is brought to his notice, have the grace to correct even that. If not, the mildest hint from the Sovereign who instituted the Order and attends to its distribution will not be misplaced, and is pretty sure to come. Considering that the ship's boy Horner did nearly as well as Webster, that he endured as much and was threatened more, that he did his share in keeping discipline and stood through those eight days loyally by his preserver, and considering also that without his aid David Webster's courage and conscience and longendurance would all have been unavailing, the Department might have had the decency to ask and to record Horner's Christian name. With it he would be nearly as much honoured as his superior, without it, he will slip unnoticed or disbelieved into the crowd.

MONUMENTS.

(Saturday Review.)

A COMPLAINT has been made that the obelisk erected to the memory of John Wilkes at the foot of Ludgate Hill is rapidly going to decay. It is "begrimed with soot and dirt," and much inferior to that of Alderman Waithman, which stands opposite. Certain patriotic persons consider that, though Wilkes was a dissolute and selfish agitator, he was the occasion of vindicating an important principle, and that he ought therefore to have a decent obelisk for himself. Others may be inclined to think that his fame would best be typified by the most decaying and soot-begrimed monument in the metropolis. Nobody, it may be presumed, would think of erecting a new monument to Wilkes at the present day if he were not already provided with one, and it is almost touching to remark how a kind of sanctity comes to invest the ugliest old block of stone associated with the memory of the most questionable hero. To the immense majority of Londoners it has probably never occurred that such a thing as this monument exists; and very few indeed are the bosoms which would glow with patriotic fervour on hearing the name of Wilkes. But when it is a question of allowing a poor memory to go down into oblivion, we feel as though there were something sacrilegious in our neglect, just as we might be disposed to put out a hand to save the most disreputable of our fellow-creatures from drowning. Wilkes's fame is but a poor flickering taper emitting no very sweet savour, but we have a certain reluctance to actually clapping an extinguisher upon it. The reluctance may in this sense be amiable, and proves that the mind of the British alderman is accessible to historical associations; but we cannot affect to feel much interest in the question whether the obelisk should be restored or carted away as so much rubbish.

Meanwhile the discussion suggests the expediency of some general rule in regard to our monuments. Everybody admits that nine out of ten of them—we speak within bounds—are a disgrace to our artistic taste, and rather an insult than an honour to the persons commemorated. And yet everybody rejoices over the erection of a new one, and declares that now at last we have something worthy of a great metropolis. The phenomenon might perhaps be easily explained; but we need only infer that some restraint is desirable upon the tendency, whatever may be its origin, which has led to the multitudinous growth of ugly images. The most obvious rule for adoption might be suggested by the Roman Catholic system of canonization. Nobody should have a statue erected to him till he has been dead for seventy years, and till it has been proved that he has done some permanent work. A man whose memory is fresh when all his contemporaries have finally departed may be considered sufficiently secured oblivion. It may perhaps be doubted whether this period is quite long enough. A poet can scarcely be said to have established his claim to immortality until a century after his death. His fame has then undergone a regularly graduated series of tests. His contemporaries may have been impressed by some accidental circumstances, or by his knowing how to hit the fashionable taste of the day. The next generation probably begins a reaction, but is still more or less impressed by the judgment of its fathers. The prestige, for example, which still surrounds the names of Wordsworth, Scott, and Byron is strong enough to awe any dissentient, if such dissentients exist, into silence. But in the third generation the smouldering elements of revolt break out. Nobody is afraid of saying that his grandfather was a fool, though he may have some little delicacy in making the same remark about his father. It is probable, however, that during this period the reaction may be carried a little too far, and though some reputations may be permanently extinguished, others will only be subject to a temporary eclipse. It is in the succeeding period that people finally recover their equilibrium, and are able to pronounce upon their ancestors without too much prejudice. Shakspeare's reputation first began to stand out prominently and unmistakably about a century after his death, although his modern idolaters would not be quite satisfied with the terms on which he was then exalted. The fame of Pope and his contemporaries imposed upon the world for a generation or two, was then trampled under foot to unsparingly, and is now at last being judged by a discriminating criticism. Of course there are reputations in regard to which we can decide more rapidly. The men who make great discoveries in the natural sciences have the advantage that their fame is susceptible of a kind of mathematical measurement. They can show a definite and appreciable result. No one could dispute Newton's claims to be a first-rate mathematician, or deny that Watt did a great deal for the steam-engine. On the other hand, of course, there are reputations which are the subjects of an eager controversy for a much longer period, and indeed some in regard to which discussion only seems to increase uncertainty. We are not yet all agreed as to the moral character of Mary Queen of Scots, and the modern taste for whitewashing the villains of history gives us an uncomfortable feeling that we are not quite safe in regarding anybody with unmitigated hatred. In such cases, however, it may be said that a person who succeeds in being discussed a century after his or her death has performed a feat sufficiently remarkable to deserve a statue. Whether Mary was or was not a murderess and an adulteress, she played so conspicuous a part upon the stage of the world that we should not complain of being reminded of her. Perhaps Mr. Froude might find it difficult to pass her statue without surreptitiously chopping off a bit of her nose; but, on the other hand, it is just as likely that he would regard her image, if it resembled those of other sovereigns, as injurious rather than complimentary to her memory.

Some such lapse of time would secure us from many of most offensive works of art which deface our streets. There is already a kind of vague understanding, though it has been broken through in some conspicuous instances, that a man is not to have a statue during his lifetime. The National Portrait Gallery very properly refuses to receive pictures of living men. But the year or two after a man's death is the most dangerous time of all. We may know perfectly well that somebody whose eulogy is going the round of all the papers was in fact a very disreputable person; that he made his reputation by flattering the lowest popular tastes, or lived in habitual disregard of the simplest moral rules. To say so publicly, however, would be brutal. Why should we hurt the feelings of his surviving relatives, when his power of doing mischief has come to an end? Is it not better to submit with such grace as we can, to subscribe our guineas, and allow one humbug more to enjoy an undeserved tribute of posthumous praise? We cannot even hint the most conscientious objection, for fear it should be taken for an ebullition of impotent spite. We do not complain of what is in the main a generous feeling, so long as it is not allowed to inflict any permanent injury upon us. The theory that we should not speak ill of the dead, though it may be disputed by some puritans, at least corresponds to a natural feeling of decency at the moment of a conspicuous loss. We have any number of years in which to speak our minds, and we may as well allow a poor fellow-creature to be buried and the feelings of his relatives to cool down—no very long time is generally required for that purpose—before we proceed to show that, after all, his heart was hard and his brain soft. But then too much advantage should not be taken of our compassionate feelings. Our desire to preserve silence about a man's faults should not be construed into a willingness to have his virtues commemorated by a brazen image. And therefore it would be convenient for all parties if we could shelter ourselves behind a general rule susceptible of no personal application. Your husband, we might then say to the widow, was everything that your fancy painted; but nobody, be he saint, martyr, or patriot, is to be honoured in this way till we have all followed him to the grave.

If, in spite of this, the natural sympathy of a great man's friends insists upon finding some vent, there are various methods not open to the same objection. They may, for example, found a scholarship of fifty pounds a year from the funds which would have erected a very modest statue. Probably it will not be wanted, and may do more harm than good; but, at any rate, a large number of lads will periodically go through the tortures of excessive competition, and perhaps the manes of the departed may be gratified by the sacrifice. Moreover, it is pretty certain that, in another generation or two, some reforming Commission will lay hands upon the money and devote it to any purpose which may be convenient at the time. They will, it may be hoped, be grateful to the donors who have, though unintentionally, provided them with the means of supplying the wants of somebody quite unconnected with the person commemorated. Or, if, the lamp of sacrifice is to be lighted, it is probably better that the memorial should take the shape rather of a picture than a statue. A picture may be cleaned at some future day, and some ugly features in the face of the original may be thereby radically changed. A picture too, may easily be turned to the wall if the man's reputation decays, or may come in conveniently as spare canvas for warpping up a parcel. Or again, if the name has been judiciously omitted, it may come to be regarded as the likeness of any great man of the day who happens not to have been authentically commemorated. It is exceedingly useful to have a few such portraits lying about unattached, and capable of serving indifferently for Shakspeare, Spenser, Ben Jonson, or James I. The historian of the future will have a pleasant occupation in showing how distinctly all the special idiosyncrasies, say of Mr. Gladstone, can be traced on a countenance which we happen to know was intended for Mr. Disraeli. Unluckily, the industry of contemporary caricaturists and photographers will probably preserve too many authentic likenesses of conspicuous persons to leave room for much future discussion, and therefore perhaps we might take a hint from the Wilkes memorial and allow statues to be erected immediately after a man's death on condition that they are erected of perishable materials. A statue might be calculated to crumble away just about the time at which a satisfactory judgment would probably be passed on the original. In any revolution this would save the inconvenience which has been recently illustrated by the case of the statue in the Place Vendome. The hero for whom people had ceased to call would be gradually eaten into by the soot and washed away by the rain, and would disappear without revolutionary violence by the tranquil action of the atmosphere. In many cases this would be in every way a satisfactory consummation, and in others something more permanent might be put in its place. Meanwhile a permanent Committee of Taste might have been sitting upon the subject for a century with a complete model before them, and in that period it is not impossible that some approach to unanimity might have been obtained.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

(Times' Paris Correspondent.)

THE Comte de Jarnac, who at the time of the Revolution of 1848, was *Charge d' Affaires* at London, and who is a good deal talked of as the successor of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, has contributed an interesting article to the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* entitled, "Sir Robert Peel, from personal recollections and unpublished papers." I extract several letters, which will show the valuable and authentic materials of which the Count is in possession. The two following refer to Louis Philippe's visit to England towards the end of 1844, in return for Queen Victoria's visit to the Chateau d'Eu in the previous year:—

"Whitehall, Sept. 25, 1844.

"My dear Comte de Jarnac,—I have received the enclosed letter from the Mayor of Portsmouth, and before answering it I wish to consult you as to the tenour of the reply which is your opinion would be most agreeable to the King of the French. Perhaps His Majesty would desire not to be detained at Portsmouth by the ceremony of an address. I might say in my reply that it seems to me very probable the King would prefer, having once landed, to repair immediately to Windsor Castle without any ceremony interposing between the debarcation and the visit to the Queen.—Very faithfully yours, ROBERT PEEL."

"The King to M. Guizot.

Sunday, 4 p. m., Sept. 29, 1844.

"Yes, undoubtedly, my dear Minister; I shall receive with pleasure on my arrival at Portsmouth the address of the Town Council. I know of nothing worse than the throng and the too usual confusion witnessed by Princes and Kings in their travels.—There is nothing more disobliging than to repel these kinds of homage. Kindly, therefore, tell Jarnac that however short the period which will intervene between my debarcation and my departure for Windsor, I appreciate too much the request of the Council of Portsmouth not to devote to it the necessary time, and that I will receive their address with the greatest pleasure. I send you the documents, and add that my review has been superb, the weather suitable, and the public very friendly. Good bye, my dear Minister,

"LOUIS PHILIPPE."

The three following letters relate to the unexpected fall of the Peel Cabinet in 1845, showing the sympathy existing between the two Governments at that moment, and how entirely the difficulties of 1841 had been removed:—

"Whitehall, December 12, 1845.

"Mr. Dear Comte de Jarnac—Lord Aberdeen had not failed to inform me of the kind message with which you charged him for me. One of the principal objects I proposed to myself in public life, whether I was in power or not, was to diminish the causes of jealousy and to facilitate to establish amicable relations between England and France. I have acted from a profound conviction that such a policy was essential to the happiness and prosperity of both countries, as also the guarantee of peace and steady progress in the whole world. There would have been little hope of seeing it succeed if at a critical period France had not had the good fortune to possess a Sovereign and a Minister animated by corresponding sentiments and combining rare qualities of sagacity and courage. Be sure that as long as I am in public life, whether in power or whether out of office, my constant efforts will tend to encourage and develope adhesion to this policy. Have the goodness to inform the King of the French of my profound appreciation of the proofs of good-will and confidence which I have received from His Majesty. Undertake another commission for me. Tell M. Guizot that I quit office with confirmed sentiments of esteem and consideration for him, as well as with very cordial wishes for his success and happiness. I look back with the greatest satisfaction on the more frequent opportunity which my retirement from office will afford me of cultivating the friendship of very many persons from whose society I have been withheld by incessant labour, and of none more than yourself, whom I have known and watched with the most sincere pleasure. Believe me, my dear Comte de Jarnac, yours very faithfully,

"ROBERT PEEL."

"Foreign Office, Dec. 18, 1845,

"My Dear Jarnac,—I return you the King's letter, and cannot do so without begging you to let His Majesty know the proofs of my gratitude for his great condescension and goodness. It would be superfluous for me to repeat to you feelings which are sufficiently known to you, but I hope the King will rest convinced that in whatever position I am placed I shall always endeavour, as far as can depend on me, to make that pacific and amicable policy prevail which during the last four years I was so proud and happy to maintain while in power. I shall always preserve a grateful recollection of the kindly words of the King to me at the Chateau d'Eu and on other occasions. I should like to be able to express in adequate terms all that I feel for his personal prosperity and the welfare of his family, but propriety forbids my going further. And now, my dear Jarnac, you know well the sincere regard I have long entertained for you and the great pleasure I have always found in our official relations. These must henceforth cease; which I confess is to me a matter of real regret. But I shall experience it much more deeply if I did not reckon with confidence on the continuance of our personal intimacy and friendship.—Believe me, my dear Jarnac, ever yours very sincerely,

"ABERDEEN.

"P.S.—I have shown the King's letter to Sir Robert Peel, who has begged me to express in the warmest terms his appreciation of the King's goodness."

(Letter 3 to the Comte de Jarnac.)

"St. Cloud, Dec. 14, 1845.

"My dear Philip,—I thank you for your two letters and the information I found in them. I beg you to be my interpreter to your uncle, the Duke of Leinster, and to tell him that I quite appreciated the expressions of the letter which you transmitted me on his behalf. But I have to charge you with another message which I have already given to M. Guizot, but which I desire to repeat by every possible means, because it proceeds at once from my heart and from all my mental convictions. It is to testify to Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen how much I am grieved at their retirement from office, and the more so because I had flattered myself with the hope of seeing their Ministry long continue to co-operate with mine in cherishing and perpetuating that cordial understanding which they have so successfully contributed to create, and which has been so well cemented by the personal relations and affections which it has pervaded us to establish. I am confident—and I have used of that confidence—that these sentiments will be preserved, whatever may be the unforeseen fluctuations of the future. They will always be a powerful means of repairing the evil chances which we may not have had the happiness of preventing. Kindly tell Lord Aberdeen that I shall always preserve for him the sentiments I expressed to him at the Chateau d'Eu, and shall be always eager to show him that nothing can ever efface them. Reckon always, my dear Philip, on the sentiments which I feel for you.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE."

Here is a curious letter written after the Revolution of 1848, the more touching because, on the 2nd of March, M. de Jarnac had received this letter from Lord Palmerston with precisely the same offer:—

"Foreign Office, March 2, 1848.

"My dear Jarnac,—Pray remember that the office made by me yesterday is a strictly confidential matter, which must rest entirely between you and me. Whenever you tell me what I have proposed will be useful, it shall be done.

"Sincerely yours, "PALMERSTON."

"(Very private.)

"Drayton Manor, April 20, 1848.

"My dear Comte de Jarnac,—I had a conversation last Tuesday with Lord Aberdeen after my return from Claremont, in the course of which he alluded to certain circumstances which confirmed my previous apprehensions that in consequence of the infamous spoliation to which the Royal property in France has been subjected, the King and Queen of the French are suffering privations which is extremely painful to their feelings. I could not have credited on any ordinary authority some details which Lord Aberdeen mentioned as to the Queen, and how she had to part with a portion of the few articles of which she still retains possession. For the relief of my own feelings, which have been deeply affected, I write to you at this moment. No human being knows or can ever know what I have written to you. I entreat you to permit me to send to your banker to place to your credit the sum of £1,000 sterling. You can discover some means by which it may be devoted to the destined object without exciting the least suspicion on the part of the King or Queen. Never allude henceforth to this subject with me and you may rely on absolute silence on my part to-day and for ever. Believe me, my dear Comte de Jarnac, very faithfully yours,

"ROBERT PEEL."

THE UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS COMMISSION.

(Vanity Fair.)

AFTER a careful and exhaustive enquiry, the Commission have reported against the expediency of adopting anyone of Mr. Plimsoll's proposals for legislation, which was to make the sailors' calling as safe as that of their fellow-workmen on shore. The fixed load line, the abolition of over-insurance and deck-loading, and the compulsory survey of ships have all been declared by very competent judges to be unpractical and impossible schemes; the adoption of any one of which would hamper shipowners without preventing that loss of life, for which they have been so confidently proposed as the obvious and certain remedy.

The fixed load line is first dealt with. The first objection is, that the application of such a test would drive from the seas many ships which have hitherto navigated them in safety. Secondly, it would encourage the building of light weak ships, which would not be so well able to contend with the sea as many that are now most successful. Thirdly, it would be impossible to fix any such limit, for no rule exists which could be universally or commonly applied. All that can be done in this direction is to mark a scale of feet upon the vessels' sides amidships, showing the amount of freeboard between the water-line and the under side of the main deck. A note of the reading shown by this scale, and entered in the log-book immediately before sailing, would prove a wholesome check on overloading, and a valuable record of the circumstances under which a vessel was lost.

In the same way deck-loading should be recorded in the log-book; prohibition of all deck-loading would be "unwise." It needed no Commission to find this out; if stacks of hay and straw can be sailed up the river from the Kent and Essex coasts in a safety, as every Londoner knows they are, other cargoes, passengers, luggage, and timber for example, can with at least no greater risk be carried across the sea on deck.

Next comes the great Survey question. Upon this point the Commission are quite decided. Compulsory survey has been tried in France, Belgium, and Italy; it has been found to be practically useless, and has become a mere formality. "Its mischievous consequence to the future progress of shipbuilding would," the Commission believes, "be actually calamitous."

In the place of such a survey the powers of the Act of 1873 are considered to be sufficient. Under that Act the Board of Trade has power to stop any vessel which there is reason to believe cannot go to sea without danger to human life. In exercise of this power 286 ships were stopped in the first nine months the act was in force, of which 256 were found upon survey to be unseaworthy. Many difficulties are found in carrying out this act; and in some cases, such as that of the Parga, the Board of Trade has had to pay shipowners heavy damages for detaining ships without cause. The case of the Parga is curious. She was stopped by the Board of Trade upon information laid against her as being unseaworthy; surveyed, and found seaworthy; the owners sued the Government for detaining her, and recovered nearly £1,500 damages. Since then she has been reported as missing with all hands.

The Commission in their report next comment upon the unsatisfactory results of all recent legislation on details in shipping matters. Lamps, safety valves, chain cables, and watertight bulkheads, have all been dealt with by our legislators, and in not one instance with a satisfactory result. Ships' lights, for instance, which by law are required to be visible two miles, were quite recently found to be never visible at that distance. A coloured lamp visible two miles off, until the other day, did not exist. Some of the regulations as to the carrying of boats, testing of cables, and watertight bulkheads, were found to be so futile that they have been recently repealed.

There is an important paragraph in the report on the subject of compulsory pilotage. The subject is a delicate one, and the Commission only just touch upon it. Vested and other interests are involved, and a Commission on unseaworthy ships can hardly be expected to stir up hornets' nest by committing itself to advising the abolition of compulsory pilotage. But a law which compels ships to take pilots when they do not want them, and then relieves the shipowner from liability for all damage his ship may do under the command of compulsory pilots, is not, as the Commission points out, conducive to the safety of life or property at sea inasmuch as it "tends to remove responsibility from shipowners and their paid servants, against the true principles of public policy."

Then follow some remarks upon the unsatisfactory nature of the Board of Trade inquiries into the losses of vessels where there is a *prima facie* case of unseaworthiness or negligence. Some recent cases, notably that of the Loch Earn and the Ville du Havre, where the officers and crew of two vessels which ran into each other on a clear night in the middle of the Atlantic, were officially whitewashed by the Governments of their respective countries, illustrate the truth of this part of the report.

Much fault is found with seamen, both as to their efficiency and character. The deterioration in our sailors is attributed partly to their want of practice in real sailors' duties, owing to the great increase in the number of steamships, and partly to the tendency of the legislation of late years, which has been based upon the wrong assumption that sailors are little better than children, and require to be taken care of and interfered with in almost every particular in which other men are left to judge and act for themselves. Illustrations of the sort of arguments which support this paternal care for sailors' lives and shortsighted neglect of their education may be found in most of the speeches which are reported to have been delivered the other night in the House of Commons in support of Mr. Plimsoll's Bill. In one of them is to be found the astounding statement that at least the same protection which is given by law to *dumb animals*, women, and children, should be extended to seamen. With a view to remedy the existing deficiency of sailors, and the demoralization of those we have, the Commission advises the establishment of training ships for boys, and the abolition of the "advance note" system. The evils of the iniquitous traffic in sailors' wages by means of the "advance note," System are forcibly pointed out, and this seems to us the most valuable and almost the only decided reform which the report advises.

Upon the "over insurance" question much evidence has been taken, and it is evident that the Commission is not quite clear that something ought not to be done. But they can see their way to doing anything; and they conclude by some vague advice about entering into negotiations with foreign powers, with a view to making a reform of the existing law at once harmless to our trade and of use in saving life.

Generally the report disagrees with Mr. Plimsoll, both in his facts and his remedies for supposed deficiencies of the law. The loss of life which undoubtedly does take place is not a consequence of shipowners' negligence as neglect and carelessness of crews. The law does not require to be made more stringent against all shipowners, but more certain in its clutch of those among them who are criminally negligent of their servants' lives. Sailors are not in need of laws which will give them greater protection against their masters, but of laws which will bring the conviction home to them that they must protect themselves; laws which will prevent them from endangering their own and other people's lives by their own follies, negligence, and incapacity; laws which will not encourage them in the belief that they are to be treated as dumb animals, women, and children, but as rational and responsible beings, answerable for their own actions and their results both to themselves and others.

NOTICES.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS,

NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S

NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Gazette Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.

Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

14 Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY.

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FO